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### CHURCH CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONS IN  
CHINA.

A conference for the purpose of discussing certain matters in connection with the position of English congregations in China was held at Shanghai on April 6th and 8th. Sir Havilland de Saumarez presided, and amongst those present were the Bishop of Victoria and the Rev. William E. Hipwell, Canton. Bishop Molony said the chief subject for their discussion was the position of the English congregations in China. In this connection there were three facts which presented themselves to his mind. The first was the fact of the existence of English congregations in China and Hongkong. Those congregations were going to remain and develop into important factors in the church life of China. The second fact was that there was an organized Church of China, an organization which had been brought to a considerable state of efficiency, having a general synod representing eleven well-formed dioceses. That general synod was enacting canons and building up at each meeting more perfectly its organization as a permanent church, belonging to the country and yet remaining an orthodox and loyal branch of the Anglican Communion, which is scattered throughout the world. The Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui had to be taken as a fact, and a permanent fact. The third fact for their consideration was that the English congregations had no organized connection with the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, the church of the country. There were three congregations without any real principle of cohesion amongst them.

CHINESE DIOCESAN BISHOPS. There was also the additional fact for their consideration that the bishops which held these bodies together all expected and earnestly desired and were doing all they could to further the time when they would be able to stand aside and see, coming into their places, Chinese to become the diocesan bishops of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui. The first step towards that consummation was probably going to be taken almost immediately in the consecration of a Chinese bishop. He would be an assistant bishop, but the step from an assistant bishop to a diocesan bishop was small, and the fact of the consecration, if it took place, would further emphasize the autonomy and independence of the Chinese Church. When the Church of China had taken upon itself the functions of an independent part of the Anglican Communion it would then be, theoretically at least, as much an independent church as the Churches of Ireland, Scotland, Canada and America. The Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui was rapidly approaching the time when it would take up such a position. In these circumstances it was necessary for them to think out some plan whereby they would be able to secure cohesion among the bodies that were already in existence. They had to make up their minds whether the English congregations were going to seek to have their central Church life in the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, or, as they had been up to the present, still in the Church of England. That was the question they had to decide, and it was a difficult one. He thought it likely that it would be decided by the English congregations remaining members of the Church of England.

SCHEME WANTED FOR LAMBETH. If that were their decision it would then be necessary to establish some link between the foreign congregations and the congregations of the Church of China. They could now allow that there should be two churches in China gradually drifting apart, in water-tight compartments and mutually exclusive. There ought to be a connection in the general synod between these bodies, and however the English congregations organized themselves, they ought to seek some link which should keep them in touch with the central organization.

He was anxious that they should come to some sort of decision in the matter, in order that whatever scheme should be evolved they should have it ready to be submitted to the next Lambeth Conference, which should have been held this year, but which had now been postponed until some convenient date after the conclusion of the war. This conference was only held once in ten years, and it was necessary that they should have the matter brought forward at the first opportunity, for if not they would have to wait a very considerable time.

The speaker proposed that the scheme which he had prepared be considered in a general way.

On the suggestion of Dean Walker, it was decided to deal first with the preamble to the scheme, upon which the Dean seconded the motion.

PRINCIPLE OF LOCALITY. Bishop Price said his own opinion was that the principle of locality was a higher manifestation of unity than that of nationality. The tendency of Bishop Molony's proposal was the establishment of an English primacy for Englishmen everywhere in the world over. He agreed that they were looking a long way ahead when they talked about Chinese diocesan bishops, but he referred to the proposal of Bishop Cecil of Japan to retire as diocesan bishop and that he might become his suffragan or assistant. That was a great lead, and he thought there might be in that the solution for which they sought—the appointment by the Chinese bishops of assistants in care for the English congregations.

AMERICAN POSITION. The Rev. L. R. Ridgely, of Hankow, asked whether it would not be possible to include American churchmen in this scheme.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

### HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF TWO CHISELS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two chisels from Shamsuipo.

Defendant stated that he took the chisels for his own use; he did not steal them.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

### OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

An office boy of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was charged with obtaining \$150 by false pretences from the comprador's staff of the Bank.

It was stated that the defendant presented chits, purporting to bear the signature of Mr. Ho Wing, to the accountant of the department. This had been carried on systematically for some time.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

### ILLICIT OPIUM

An old Chinese man pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of ten pounds of opium.

A Revenue Officer stated that whilst on duty at Connaught Road Central he saw defendant going to the Sun Yik Wharf, carrying a box. In a specially constructed compartment, fitted round the box, the opium was discovered.

Defendant said he was a coolie and had been engaged by a stranger to carry the box to the steamer. He pleaded ignorance of the contents of the box.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$500, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

A Chinese youth pleaded guilty to being in unlawful possession of twenty taels of opium, and also with attempting to export nine taels of Government opium.

Sergeant Fallon stated that he found the opium concealed round defendant's waist.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$2,000, with the alternative of nine months' hard labour.

### AFTER-WAR OPPORTUNITIES.

Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, speaking at Leeds, said the Ministry wanted in each industry a complete employers' association, a complete employees' association, and for certain purposes a joint body of the two. They wanted to obtain advice from one group only, and not to have a babel of voices giving advice. Restriction and limitation of output must be removed if we were to escape national bankruptcy. Trades had become extinct or were becoming extinct, and they were taking steps to restore them after the war. A wealth of suggestions and inventions never exploited were coming after the war, and they should be ready with plans for these trades, so that demobilised men might start them. The Ministry had been collecting information regarding after-war requirements, and in some cases that information showed "prodigious" opportunities. The Ministry was substantially ready for demobilisations, and now needed these organisations to which he had referred. Industrial good will was vital in the future.

Dean Walker then suggested some amendments to the preamble, and answering the Rev. L. B. Ridgely, pointed out that the English congregations would first have to find out what exactly they stood before inviting the American congregations to join with them. It was necessary that they first get their own house in order before asking for the co-operation of the American congregations.

Bishop Molony briefly replied to the points raised and accepted generally the amendments suggested by Dean Walker.

Mr. Edney Page pointed out that the discussion so far as it had gone had mainly dealt with the position of the prelates and the matter of ecclesiastical jurisdiction which they would have over the organization when created. The organization was not yet created, and before the question of ecclesiastical jurisdiction would become one of great moment. He submitted that the question of the organization of the congregations was of most moment.

The preamble was then adopted, amended, and the conference adjourned in order that the lay members and their chaplains should have an opportunity of considering the two schemes which were before the meeting. As the result of their deliberations a scheme was drawn up for the consideration of the whole conference.

The Chairman, in reporting the transactions of the meeting of the laity and their chaplains, said that the debates were marked by practical unanimity, which was certainly satisfactory from the point of view of the congregations which were to work together in the future.

The scheme was adopted after some amendment.

It was decided that the scheme should be laid before the General Synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, and a sub-committee to receive the Synod's reply and to carry out the instructions embodied in the scheme was appointed.

### PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, April 14th.

Whether or not a peace settlement may be actually brought nearer by the success of the Government forces in capturing Changsha, it is undoubted that a greater feeling of tranquillity prevails in the North. This is reflected in several ways. The confidence which is felt in the new administration under the guidance of Tuan Chi-jui is revealed in the rise in the value of the notes of the two Government banks, which now stand at 66—ten points higher than they were just before the recapture of Yenchow. The new Cabinet is not regarded as anything more than a temporary arrangement, pending the hoped-for compromise between North and South; so that, when this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, is attained, representatives of the South may be given several portfolios.

Much reliance is being placed upon Liang Shih-yi, perhaps the brainiest public man in China to-day. His astuteness is recognised in the North and feared in the South. While residing in the South during the long interval between his timely departure on the failure of the monarchical movement attempted by Yuan Shih-kai and his recent pardon he got into touch with the Southern leaders. To the knowledge thus gained he has since added by coming to Tientsin and Peking and ascertaining the views of the Peiyang party. It is felt that if any man can bring the conflicting parties together it is Liang. At any rate, he thoroughly understands the situation, and that should prove of some value in inducing the leaders on both sides to open *pourparlers*.

While there is a pronounced opinion in favour of peace negotiations being opened at once, the Government being advised to rest satisfied with its recent military successes, there is also a strong party in favour of further military action on the part of the Government so as to impress the Southerners with the hopelessness of the cause they have espoused. At the moment it is not very clear which opinion will prevail, though the reported instruction to the commanders of the Government forces to clear the Southerners from the neighbourhood of Changsha may be taken as a compromise between the two views. Tuan Chi-jui has no delusions on the subject; he stands for a definite military policy. He presses for a military decision before peace is offered. Those who realise that compromise has failed hitherto to produce a lasting peace in China undoubtedly sympathise with his views. The recapture of Changsha and the practical recovery of Hupeh still leaves the South with Hunan and Szechuan, which they have added to their confederation, and the prestige of the Government, if it is to be maintained, demands the return of every province to the allegiance of Peking.

It may be taken for granted that the Government will not consent to the re-convoocation of the old Parliament, which flatters itself that it is still functioning in Canton under Kwomingtao auspices. The North will insist upon the election of Parliament under the new law and governed by the new Constitution. This election should take place in June, and the Parliament should assemble in August. Concessions may be given the South in respect of the greater autonomy of the provinces, but this is not likely to be done in a manner which will weaken the authority of the Central Government. Whatever happens, the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet will be a responsible one. It may not always consider itself responsible to Parliament, but it will be in a position to exercise authority and to control public affairs better than has been done since the passing of Yuan Shih-kai.

### THE INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS.

The internment of enemy aliens, for which members of the *Entente* have been pressing for some time, seems to be nearer realisation. There have been a number of Cabinet discussions on the subject, and it is said that an opinion in favour of action has been created. As it seems unlikely that shipping will be available to transport Germans and Austrians to Australia—a course which the Allies advocated—they may be interned in camps in localities where they will be prevented from communicating with the outside world. The Chongshan Islands in Chekiang have been suggested as a suitable area. The main point, however, is that the Government has been induced to consider the action to be taken.

### THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

A watchful policy is being continued with regard to affairs on the Northern frontier. Reinforcements are being sent to various points in Manchuria. The action of the Chinese in affording shelter at Heiho to Japanese refugees from Blagovestchensk is highly creditable. If all Chinese matters were as well handled there could be no complaints on the score of lack of efficiency or promptness of decision.

### CHINESE AND THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Premier Tuan is still working for Chinese armed intervention in France. It is reported that the two divisions to be raised will be trained in Mongolia. Negotiations with Japanese have been opened for a loan of twenty million dollars for this war participation effort.

### PLAGUE.

It is satisfactory to learn that the epidemic of pneumonic plague is practically at an end. No reports have been received from several days from the plague area, and it is reasonable to assume that the once-infected towns and villages are now clear, while traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow railway has been resumed since no further deaths have been reported from Nanking, which is now presumed to be clear. In a week or so the medical men may be able to issue a clean bill of health for Shansi and Chihli, and relieve the Government of one serious worry.

### "LEST WE FORGET."

The wall of the British Legation is being pointed, but apparently the section pitted with Boxer bullets and bearing the significant reminder "Lest we forget" is not to come under the scope of this renovation. It is to be regretted that the inscription is to be allowed to remain. There is now no need why this reproach to China should be perpetuated, especially since China has joined forces with the *Entente* in declaring war against Germany. Of course, it might be asked why the Chinese authorities permit the Ketteler Monument to remain in the Hatamen with its shameful record in several languages? If they are so sensitive, why have they not removed this disgrace? True, the pillar is very pretty and has become a landmark, but the fact is that the Chinese have not yet begun to hate the Hun.

Dissatisfaction having been expressed regarding the limited issue of the 7th year domestic loan for the purpose of assisting the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, suggestions are now being made by the former Minister of Finance for another loan over a longer term, one of the conditions being that purchasers of the former must take up a certain proportion of the latter. The scheme has not yet been approved.

Much interest is aroused in the presence of Baron Sakatani with his suite of some ten Japanese. He is understood to be visiting Peking as Financial Adviser to his own Government, but it is believed that his visit is not unconnected with the taking over of the Land Tax as security for loans to be made by the Japanese Government on favourable terms to China.

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

#### EQUIPMENT PARADES.

All tanks will attend at Headquarters Office as detailed below. Men on duty on the dates allocated to their Sections will attend at such subsequent dates as are specified in these Orders.

Uniform, caps with covers to be worn. Shirts, ammunition, truncheons, whistles, chains, armlets and belts to be produced for inspection by those in possession of same.

The first-named Section will attend at 5.15 p.m., and second-named Section at 5.45 p.m.:

Tuesday, 16th inst.:

Nos. 1 and 3 Sections.

Wednesday, 17th inst.:

Nos. 3 and 4 Sections.

Thursday, 18th inst.:

Nos. 5 and 6 Sections.

Friday, 19th inst.:

Nos. 7 and 8 Sections.

By Order,

R. F. Hovart,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1918.

### VICTIMS OF "FRIGHTFULNESS."

In the House of Commons on February 26th Mr. Bonar Law, in reply to Colonel Sanders, said that in round figures 14,130 British non-combatants, men, women, and children, had been done to death by German U-boats and aircraft. As to the number of German non-combatants who had lost their lives as the result of British action no official reports were published by the Germans.



# CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE RACECOURSE INQUIRY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I don't think your correspondent "Briton" is quite fair to the local members of the honourable profession he refers to, or to the conduct of the inquiry.

A model of shed 10 was first produced because that was the highest in the row; it was criticised standing alone, but subsequent evidence showed that it was buttressed by the sheds on either side, and that, as the row of matcheds should be considered as a single structure, this was quite legitimate.

This model was not discarded, but subsequent criticism centred on sheds 8 and 9, which stood at an angle of the row and presented several special features; it was at this spot also that the greatest number of bodies were discovered. The Coroner, therefore, called for a model of 8 and 9, which was produced.

A separate point of criticism dealt with the fact that the floors of the sheds were at varying levels, and, in justification of this design, it was pointed out that this was a common feature in most rows of buildings, owing either to the exigencies of the site or the idiosyncrasies of the owners.

It was never suggested that an ordinary house in a row would not stand by itself; the argument was that a difference in levels of the floors of adjoining buildings did not render those buildings necessarily unsafe.—Yours faithfully,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1918.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I notice that you have opened your columns to correspondence about the Race Course Tragedy Enquiry, and, if you can spare the space, the following might be of interest to your readers, in so far as the question of precautions against fire are concerned.

In Shanghai, the inspection and passing of such buildings or structures as the Race Course matcheds is left to the Chief of the Fire Brigade; Mr. Pett, for the Shanghai Municipal Council, unlike the Government of Hongkong, rightly think that the best person to decide whether a building is fully protected against fire is a fireman, and, indeed, common-sense admits of no other view. Apparently, our Chief of the Fire Brigade has no say in the matter, unless he is asked.

As an instance of Mr. Pett's powers, some few years ago a *féte*, known as the "Garden City," was held in the Shanghai Town Hall. One end of the Hall had been set apart for theatrical performances, and to deaden the sound from the other parts of the hall a double matting partition was erected, padded with straw. Mr. Pett saw this and promptly ordered the partition to be pulled down. The people running the affair objected, and Mr. Pett's laconic reply was—"If it does not come down the show does not open, and that's all about it." Of course, the partition came down; in fact, Mr. Pett pulled that Garden City about to such an extent that when it was finally opened to the public it was more like a Church bazaar.

Just fancy Mr. Lane ordering the Race Course matcheds to be pulled down! And yet that is the very thing he ought to be able to do, if he deemed it necessary for public safety. Why on earth policemen should decide whether a structure is safe from fire when we have an expert fireman on the spot passes comprehension. Thanking you for your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

### "SPILL WEEK" IS HERE.

The Community has generously responded to the call for gifts for the St. George's Day Tombola and some very valuable gifts have been contributed. It is hoped that the public will be equally generous in their support in buying spills. There are six prizes in every hundred spills. Among the presents received are the following:—Diamond dragonfly brooch, large diamond bar brooch, turquoise and pearl bracelet, ant. gold chain-bag, gold fountain-pen, gold links, gold watches, wristlet watches, quantities of cut glass, innumerable silver articles, two pianos, gramophones, sewing machine, typewriter, clocks, incubators, dozens of pictures, curios and fancy goods, and also several hundred War Bonds.

## THE RACECOURSE COLLAPSE

### COMMISSION OF INQUIRY SUGGESTED REPORT—A FRAGMENT.

[BY ONE OF THE PUBLIC.]

That the matcheds were erected neither more nor less strongly than in former years.

That the supervision exercised by the Public Works Department was neither more nor less efficient than in former years.

That the Contractor had not full scope for the exercise of those practical rule-of-thumb building arts in which Chinese, owing to long practice, are adepts.

That the Contractor's limitations were due to the desire to leave the fronts of the stands with an unobstructed view of the course, and, at the rear, to the well-known objection to tamper with Golf Club property or to risk damaging the turf on and around the golfing greens.

That the condition of the public mind this year was such that the slightest incident would produce a panic. That such an incident did occur, either by the cry of fire, or from fear of a collapse, due to breaking of a floor board; unusual creaking of the structure at a time of general movement; or from a cry that ladders had been cut.

That such an unlooked-for movement did take place and that the structure was unable to bear a sudden heavy moving load.

That this inability to bear such a load was aggravated by the fact that all bamboo materials were too dry, and lacked the necessary resilience which a damp condition imparts to such material.

That death was due to suffocation after a collapse aggravated by fire which broke out after, or simultaneously with, the collapse.

That the safety of the public is of the greatest importance, and that the manner in which these sites were let and in which lessees naturally endeavoured to recoup themselves were conducive to abuse, and, as the event has shown, abuse did exist owing to the entire absence of regulations regarding numbers, cooking, height, etc.

That the maximum number of people admitted to stands must be laid down, and that turn-stiles or some such checks must be provided to prevent overcrowding, and that the numbers sanctioned should not be exceeded.

That the present members of the Public Works Department are neither more nor less responsible for the present collapse than are their predecessors, but it is to be regretted that more general intelligence has not been shown by that Department. In particular, the limitations imposed upon the Contractor being either imposed by the Department or well-known to the Department should have called for some special strengthening additions which technical skill could have readily suggested.

That the degree of negligence cumulative and/or individual shown by the Department in this matter and in that of the absence of any regulations dealing with bamboo structures—the Building Ordinance, notwithstanding—cannot be estimated by the public.

That the police arrangements were very faulty by reason of an almost entire absence of regulation. That such absence was not peculiar to this one year.

That the degree of negligence cumulative and/or individual shown by the Police Department in this matter and in the absence of supervision of the crowds frequenting these stands cannot be estimated by the public.

That a greater degree of negligence must be laid at the door of the Police than at that of the Public Works Department, but that both Departments are blameworthy for allowing the public in unrestricted numbers to use these stands.

That the handling of the Fire Brigade showed a lamentable absence of any previous knowledge of local conditions, appliances, or of drill.

That the heads of the Fire Brigade appear to have shown an entire lack of any intelligent interest in the stands or in the possibility of an outbreak of fire.

That both Public Works Department and the Police knew that the water-power was, or might become, inadequate, attention having been drawn to this fact within the past few years.

That departmental friction would appear to have something to do with the continuance of that state. The Inquiry did not show how far up the scale of the official hierarchy the pertinent memo. of Mr. King went or where the question raised by him was stifled shortly after its birth.

That it is strange that the handling of arrangements after the collapse occurred was taken over by the Colonel of the local Regiment, that the question was asked—Where were the Police?—where were the Captain Superintendents of Police of the Regular and of the Reserve Forces?

That this unhappy calamity leads us to urge on the Government to appoint a trained officer as the Captain Superintendent of Police and an efficient Officer as Superintendent of the Fire Brigade.

That the Government as a whole, Executive and Legislative, share responsibility for this and other regrettable accidents—a responsibility which is cumulative rather than individual.

That panic legislation with regard to the erection and the use of bamboo structures must be avoided.

E. &amp; O. E.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1918.

## COMPANY MEETING.

### DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at noon at the registered office of the Company, Lower Albert Road. Mr. W. S. Brown presided, and there were present:—The Rev. Father Robert (director), Messrs. J. Walker (manager), M. Manuk (secretary), H. Percy Smith, T. Oliphant, A. Stevenson, C. Makeham, C. B. Buyers, H. W. Page, A. V. Apear, H. W. Locker, Chan Tong, Chan Nai Tan and Chan Pen-kow (shareholders).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The notice of the business for which this extraordinary general meeting has been convened has just been read out to you by the Secretary. As explained in the covering letter, sent out with the printed copy of the notice, the Company's increasing trade in refrigerated foods and ham and bacon curing made it necessary for the Company to possess its own cold stores, but under present conditions it was found that the necessary plant could not easily be imported, and, therefore, it occurred to your directors to approach the General Managers of the Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd., with an offer to purchase the whole of their business and undertaking. The offer has been provisionally accepted by the General Managers on the basis as set out in the notice, and this acceptance is embodied in a formal agreement between the General Managers of the Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd., and this Company, which agreement will require your confirmation. On the advice of the Company's solicitors, the present opportunity was taken to bring the Company's Articles of Association up-to-date, which will be submitted for your acceptance. The new articles do not differ in principle from the old articles, and therefore it has not been found necessary to send a copy to each of the shareholders in the Company. The main alterations comprise the following:

1. An alteration of the basis on which voting takes place by providing that every shareholder shall have one vote for each share held by him instead of the rights of voting being attached to the holding of a given unit of shares.
2. It is made clear that the discretion of the directors in managing the affairs of the Company cannot be interfered with by the resolution of a small majority of shareholders present at a meeting, but only by means of a special resolution altering the articles.
3. Power is given to the shareholders to remove a director at any ordinary general meeting if such shareholders represent fifty per cent. of the Company's total capital issue.
4. The directors' fees have been increased to \$7,000.

With the exception of these alterations, the new articles call for no special reference or comment. With regard to the proposed change in the name of the Company, your directors feel that the proposed new name will meet with your approval, as it not only retains the old name of the Company, but it also makes it more comprehensive and will readily convey to our customers and the public the various branches of business which the Company is actually interested in. With these remarks I beg to propose that the new articles, a printed copy of which has been signed by your Chairman, be approved.

Mr. A. V. APEAR seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: The new articles have now been approved, and I therefore propose that the same be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of the existing articles.

Mr. C. B. BUYERS seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN: I now propose:—"That the conditional agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation with this Company of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by this Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., in return for the issue to that Company of 52,000 shares of this Company of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of this Company for each share of \$62.50 each of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.), and of the issue by this Company to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Managers of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for loss of their office as General Managers of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.) of 2,000 shares of this Company of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved, and that the directors be and they are hereby authorised to carry the said agreement into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as they may think fit."

Mr. H. PERCY SMITH seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. Stevenson, it was agreed that the name of the Company be changed to "The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd."

The CHAIRMAN: The resolutions having been duly passed by the required majority, the adoption of the new articles and the change of name of the Company will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions at a second extraordinary meeting, which will be subsequently convened. Notice of the meeting will appear in the daily papers. This was all the business, and the meeting terminated.

## SPORT.

### MARATHON RACE.

Closed on 50 entries have been received for this race, which is to be run on Saturday next, at 3 p.m. The names of the competitors, with their running numbers, will be early published.

The starting point is Queen's Statue Wharf, near the Hongkong Club. Mr. H. P. White will act as Starter, and Mr. H. J. Gedgo as Judge.

Competitors may change at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club, Princes' Buildings, 100 House Street, where the numbers under which they are to run will be given out.

### GOLF.

#### ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

In the Captain's Cup Competition for April Sir William Rees-Davies and Mr. S. H. Dodwell tied. The score of the first-named was 100 minus 18-82, while the latter went round in 82. The tie will be decided on Mr. Dodwell's return. There were 21 entries.

In the Mixed Foursome Competition for the Easter holidays the tie for second place between Miss Ritchie and R. P. Thurstfield and Mrs. Mayhew and H. Pegg was played off on Sunday and Miss Ritchie and R. P. Thurstfield won with a score of 107 minus 19-95 against their opponents' 100 minus 18-102.

The entrance list for the Governor's Cup will be closed on Friday, the 20th inst., and the result of the draw will be notified members in due course.

### YACHTING.

#### ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The races for the "Daphne Cup" and the "Dawn Cup" were sailed off on Saturday last and resulted as follows:—

COURSE: Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rocks (P); Mark boat on Starting Line (P), Channel Rock (P), Kowloon Rock (P). Distance 8½ miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Ailas	Scratch	5.29.14	5.29.14
Bonita	Scratch	5.29.54	5.29.54
Halcyon	Scratch	5.29.54	5.29.54

\* Winner of the "Daphne Cup."

COURSE: Channel Rocks (B), Kowloon (P), Mark boat on Starting Line. Distance 4.28 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lysbeth	Scratch	5.29.14	5.29.14
Lady Ursula	Scratch	5.29.54	5.29.54
Geol	Scratch	5.29.54	5.29.54
Dorothy	Scratch	5.29.54	5.29.54
Tonnette	Scratch	5.29.54	5.29.54
Asthore	Scratch	5.29.54	5.29.54

\* Winner of the "Daphne Cup."

COURSE: North Fairway Buoy (S), Stonecutters Island (S), Tropic Rock (S), Cust Rock Buoy (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rock (S), Lyemun Beacon (S). Distance 14 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Lady Jane	Scratch	5.29.14	5.29.14
Geonora	Scratch	5.29.54	5.29.54
Dorothy II	Scratch	5.29.54	5.29.54

\* Winner of the "Daphne Cup."

The race for the "Diana Cup" will be re-sailed on Saturday next.

### ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports in connection with St. Paul's College were held yesterday afternoon, at Happy Valley, in ideal weather. There were twenty-eight events on the programme, and they were all keenly contested by the competitors. There was a large gathering of the Chinese community present. Tea was dispensed to the visitors, and the 18th Infantry band discoursed a pleasing selection of music. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. S. W. Tao handed the prizes to the successful competitors, and was in turn presented with a bouquet of flowers. The afternoon closed with cheers and the playing of the National Anthem.

THE RESULTS.

SENIOR LONG JUMP.—1, Chim Kwong Yan; 2, Wu Yik Chee; 3, Tsoi Wa Fong. Distance: 16 feet, 11 inches.

SENIOR BOYS' 100 YARDS (FINAL).—1, Chan Man Wa; 2, Lau Ping Leung; 3, Tsoi Wa Fong.

SENIOR 100 YARDS.—1, Tsoi Wa Fong; 2, Ng Hung Tai; 3, Chim Kwong Yan.

JUNIOR 100 YARDS.—1, U Wing Chau; 2, Ko Wan Hop.

SENIOR HIGH JUMP.—1, Ho Ka Lau; 2, Wu Yik Chee; 3, Chim Kwong Yan. Height: 4 feet, 3 inches.

JUNIOR HIGH JUMP.—1, Ko Wan Hop; 2, U Wing Chau. Height: 4 feet, 8½ inches.

SENIOR 220 YARDS.—1, G. Rowan; 2, A. Rowan; 3, Chan Hing Wa.

SENIOR 220 YARDS.—1, Tsoi Wa Fong; 2, Ng Hung Tai; 3, Chim Kwong Yan.

JUNIOR 220 YARDS.—1, U Wing Chau; 2, Ko Wan Hop.

JUNIOR SCHOOLS, 100 YARDS.—1, Lau Ping Yan; 2, Tong Siu Lun.

JUNIOR SCHOOLS, 220 YARDS.—1, Liu Chun Wing; 2, Luk Li Kwan.

SENIOR QUARTER-MILE.—Chim Kwong Yan; 2, Tsoi Wa Fong; 3, Cheung Man T.

SENIOR QUARTER-MILE.—1, See To Wan; 2, Cheung Sai Hung; 3, Chin Wing On.

SMALL BOYS, 220 YARDS.—1, Lam Yan Leung; 2, Lam Ping Leung; 3, Chan Man Wa.

OLD BOYS' RACE, 220 YARDS.—1, Ko Yan Cheung; 2, S. Chan; 3, Lu Po Hong.

220 YARDS, HANDICAP.—1, Lam Ping Leung; 2, Borg Chung Kin; 3, Lok Ping Nam.

SENIOR HALF-MILE.—1, Chim Kwong Yan; 2, See To Wan; 3, Cheung Man T.

ONE-MILE BICYCLE RACE.—1, Ho Ka Lau; 2, Leung Kin; 3, Cheung Ka Ping.

THREE-LEAGUE RACE.—1, Woo Yick Chi and Wu Hung Hin; 2, Li Chun Hung and Chui Hong Ning.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## INTIMATIONS

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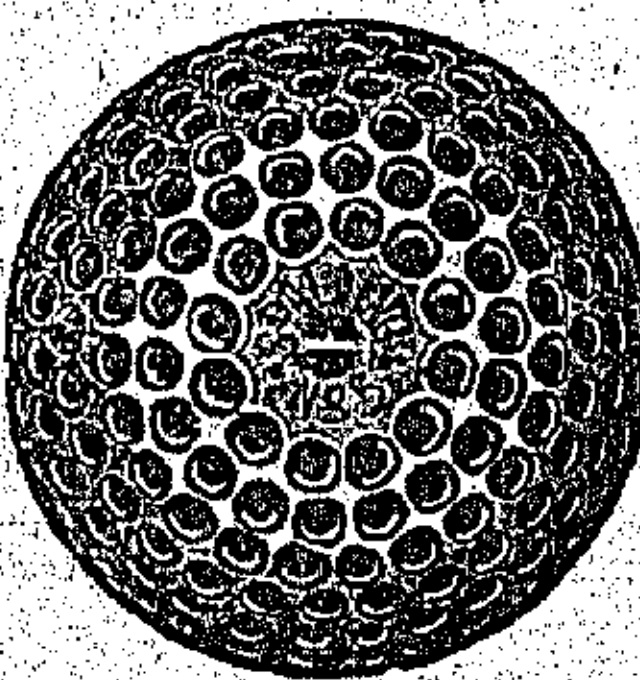
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1918

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LAWN MOWERS.

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"FLEXINET"



"SOFTTESTNET"

"INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D."

INSPECTION INVITED.

189

SACK RACE.—1, Bong Chung Kin; 2, Leung Kwok Kwong; 3, Lok Ping Nam and Cheung Shui Fan.

CONSOLATION RACE.—1, Chang Wing Hang; 2, Li Kai U.

FOUR RACE RACE.—Form Va.

Form Va or Wa.—Commercial class.

The following were the officials:—

Patron: The Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria; President: The Rev. A. D. Stewart; Judges: Messrs. Woon Chow Foon, Chan Hing Wa, Ho Kwai Chiu, A. Rowan, Chan Wai Yau, Wong Siu Pun, Ip Chor Sang, Tang Wai Chun, Fok Wing Ching, and Chiu Yan Kwong.

Starter: Messrs. Ho Wing Kin, G.

Rowan, Wong San Nin, and Tsoi Chi On; Time-keepers: Messrs. F. M. Mohler, O. Gorkon, and Chan Man Woon.

### ON SALE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 88 years.

PRICE: 95 Cents

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or Local Bookshops.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,  
MACAO.  
NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during the month of April, 1918, the date of publication of this Notification in the "BOLEIM OFFICIAL" tenders for "STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above-specified time. The conditions of the work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.

Public Works Department, Macao, 5th April, 1918.

FARIA E MAIA,  
The Engineer Director.  
1893

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS  
LEAGUE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion, on MONDAY, April 22nd, at 6.15 P.M., to confirm a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on April 11th, 1918.

Entries for the above League close on April 20th. Club Secretaries are requested to forward the entrance fees with their entries, namely, \$5 per team.

F. LINDSAY WOOD,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1918. 1894

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Fadder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the resolutions following, namely:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, good will and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$1.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$35 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 3,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$1.50 each credited as fully paid up, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 28th day of March, 1918.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers, 1895

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.  
NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1918. 1890

## THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent. per annum closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:—

5% on application.  
20% on 1st May.  
30% on 11th July.  
40% on 8th August.

and will also grant loans against this security. 1890

## WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—  
Box No. 100  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
1917

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 36 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. 1879

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 28775 28834 and dated 11th January, 1904, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,  
Secretary.  
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. 1860

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. 188

## WAI KEE.

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## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES!

## SAUSAGES!

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OXFORD SAUSAGES.  
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PORK "  
BEEF "  
LIVER "  
BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.  
BLACK PUDDING.  
WHITE  
Etc., Etc., Etc. 1888

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STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,  
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, AMBOINA, SOERABAYA,  
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-going Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Passes will be received at the Office until 8 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
Superintendent.

## NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HARBOR REPORTS  
of the MEETING of the  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the  
Session, 1917.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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GODOWN in Wanchai district, area 4,300 square feet, moderate rental.  
Apply—  
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1891

## TO LET.

NO. 64, PEAK, FURNISHED, from July 1st, for four months. Tennis Court.  
Apply to—  
C. E. H. BEAVIS,  
8, Queen's Road.  
1889

## TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
1876

## TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
1876

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
HONGKONG Ice Co., Ltd.,  
40, Connaught Road Central.  
1900

## TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.  
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE,  
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
188

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
1828

## FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.  
Apply—  
DUNCAN CLARK,  
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
1871

## FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, The Peak ROOMS.  
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1834

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PHILIPPINES, ETC.  
1918  
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## INTIMATION

OUR GIANT  
LAVENDER  
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1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

## DEATHS.

BEST—Died of wounds, on April 5th, 2nd Lieut. A. H. BEST, R.E.A., aged 20 years.  
SEBASTIAN—Died of wounds in France, on March 27th, Lieutenant-Colonel SEBASTIAN RAYMOND SEBASTIAN, M.C. (6th Ox. and Bucks, L.I.).

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16TH APRIL, 1918

## DANGERS OF "OLO CUSTOM."

THERE is one aspect of the matched catastrophe which may be overlooked, though it is, perhaps, the most important point to be emphasised. It is this: There is no European in the Colony who knows anything at all about the design or strength of matcheds. That admission must have come as a shock to the general public. Those who have not had any scientific training and do not know anything about scientific work, might, perhaps, be excused for a blind faith founded on ignorance. We have to rely upon such faith every day of our lives, if we would save ourselves the endless anxiety which would otherwise encompass us during every hour of the day. As a matter of fact, we seldom think about dangers which are not so obvious that they make themselves unpleasantly noticeable; and sometimes when we know about them "familiarity breeds contempt." That is especially so in the case of epidemics of disease, for people quickly tire of taking precautions which cause them trouble. We do, however, expect that the experts will always be ready to warn us of danger, even if we neglect sometimes to heed them. In this matter of the matcheds the fact has emerged that every European expert who has considered the subject at all has reposed implicit confidence in the sagacity and skill of the Chinese matched builders, and they depended for their knowledge upon "olo custom." In order thoroughly to appreciate what this means we must remind

ourselves that the Chinese race is proverbially unsentimental in its outlook, and, therefore, however hallowed by "olo custom" a practice may be, it will certainly not rest upon any scientific foundations. Yet practical men such as Colonel JOHN WARD and Mr. DENISON, and an academic expert such as Professor MIDDLETON SMITH, agreed, as far as it is possible to gather their views on the subject from the evidence which they gave during the recent inquiry, that they thought the Chinese builder was a far better judge than anyone else of the strength of matcheds.

Anyone who comes out to the Far East for the first time sees so many things which surprise him that after a time he ceases to wonder. As a prominent witness said: "When I spoke about it I was told, 'Oh, these Chinese have done these things for years. They know.' And that settled it! Experience ought to decide a thing of that sort." And yet this is an age in which even the most sacred and ancient beliefs and statements are being continuously examined for the purpose of testing their truth and suitability for the present time. If there is one thing which seems certain now-a-days it is that nothing is so fixed that it cannot be questioned. Especially during the last four years we have seen the searchlight of criticism and inquiry turned upon all sorts of laws and customs which were supposed to be almost as rigid as those of the Medes and Persians. Before the war nearly everyone laughed at the proposals for daylight-saving, but now we find that both Europe and America have adopted them. The spirit of research and investigation is considered to be so essentially the foundation of scientific work that trained engineers might have been expected to apply it instinctively to every problem which faced them. We have before us the undeniable fact that they did not do so when they considered matcheds. We do not wish it to be understood that we judge harshly members of a very honourable profession; or that we fail to recognise the extraordinary difficulties of obtaining data or doing the necessary experimental work in a country like China; but we do think that out of this matched calamity there emerges the same lesson that has been taught to the Home Government by the troubles and difficulties brought about by the disasters of the war, namely, that more encouragement must be given to the accumulation of knowledge upon scientific subjects. In Hongkong, of course, neither the opportunity nor the resources are available that could be employed by the Chinese Government, but it is obviously the duty of the Colony to set an example in this work as well as in so many other directions. As far as we are able to discover, the Americans have more courageously tackled the problem in Manila, and the whole world is aware of the admirable researches conducted in Japan. The Government of this Colony inaugurated the useful service of certificates in connection with the Government Chemical Laboratory, and, useful as this is, we should like to see the system extended. Something beyond that, however, is necessary, and we hope the Government will very definitely encourage new investigations which promise to be of use to people in the Colony. We are not at all sure that, in pre-war days, sufficient attention was paid to a study of the diseases found in South China and therefore dangerous to the public health of Hongkong. In common with all departments, the medical service now is short-handed, but we hope that this point will not be overlooked when the Colony is able once again to resume its normal life.

We should like to know that a thorough study of the mineral and vegetable products of South China was being conducted with a view to trade development. Efforts have been made, with considerable success, but in a more or less casual way, to discover what plants can be introduced from other parts of the world into this locality. In that connection it may be recalled that the great rubber industry of British Malaya has grown out of the original batch of rubber trees which reached Singapore from Kew Gardens. There is, of course, a Commission considering the problem of the development of the resources of the Empire, and no doubt the results of their deliberations will be valuable; but we can do a great deal locally, and, after all, we can collect information which cannot be gained in any other way. We need to free ourselves

from the fetish-worship of "olo custom." We sincerely hope that this obvious lesson of the matched inquiry will not be lost in our eagerness to consider more personal matters or in our natural sympathy with the victims of those who have perished. The finest memorial to those poor unfortunates will be precautions founded as far as possible upon definite data, to guard against a recurrence of such a catastrophe. We know that failures cannot be rendered impossible. It is easy to recall disasters of structures in Europe and America—the collapse of the Quebec bridge was one of them, but in that case it was possible to trace the cause to a mistake made by an individual. In the case of the matched disaster it is difficult to blame anyone for the actual collapse. We can, indeed, blame only those who had such confidence in "olo custom," and that includes, more or less, the entire population of the Colony. It is a dangerous attitude of mind and one that we must guard against.

Mr. A. D. Copeland, of the Chinese Customs, Tientsin, has died as the result of an accident with a motor cycle.

Lieut. F. G. W. Newbery, R.N.R., formerly of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., has been promoted Lieut. Commander.

The weekly religious meeting of the Hellenic May Institute to-day at 5 p.m. will be conducted by Mrs. Dewstoc of Canton.

During the 24 hours of Saturday 5 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony, all of them Chinese. There were four deaths.

The 1917 dividend of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., has been fixed at Tls. 2.50 per share, being at the rate of five per cent. of the paid-up capital.

Lieut. A. E. H. Parrott, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Parrott, and formerly of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., has been reported "missing, presumed captured."

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Ice Company will be held at the offices of the Company (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) to-day at 11 o'clock.

Information has been received by the Colonial Secretariat from H. B. M. Consul, Ningpo, that quarantine was declared there against Hongkong on the 11th inst.

At the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will ask the questions standing in his name relative to the construction of a wholesale poultry market.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis League will be held in the Hongkong C.C. pavilion on Monday, April 22nd. Entries for the league close on April 20th.

We are informed that it has now been finally decided to start the performance of "The Witness for the Defence" at the Theatre Royal on St. George's Day, at 8 or 9.15 p.m., and not at 8 p.m. as announced yesterday.

The nett financial result of the dramatic entertainment given at the City Hall on February 23rd, by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, in aid of the "Mercantile Marine in England and Naval Prisoners of War," is \$2,078.91, for which amount a cheque has been sent to the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

8 p.m., April 13th.  
Typhoon in about 157 deg. Long E. and 15 deg. Lat. N., moving north.

1.30 p.m., April 14th.  
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Northern Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, receding north-eastward.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY  
FUND.

The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the undernoted donations. Further amounts will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—

Balance as per last statement	\$1,859.80
H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.	200.00
Mr. T. Arnott	30.00
Collected at Football Match (per Mr. R. J. Wilton)	334.00
Proceeds of Raffle (per Miss Square)	251.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,674.80</b>



# THE WAR.

## GERMAN THRUST IN WEST ARRESTED.

### BRITISH LINE FIRMLY HELD.

### FLANDERS COAST BOMBARDED.

### BAVARIANS DISLIKE HOSTILE AIR-RAIDS.

#### Franco-Belgian front.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### BRITISH FRONT.

##### BRITISH LINE REMAINS INTACT.

London, April 14th.

1.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed, after heavy fighting throughout the evening, attacks from Meteren to Wulverghem.

We also repulsed a fourth attack on Neuve Eglise.

We beat off last evening a determined attack near Festubert. On this portion of the battlefield and north-westward, as far as Locon, numerous enemy detachments were effectively engaged at short range by our infantry and artillery fire.

Despite numerous strong attacks at all parts of the Lys battle-front, our line remains intact. The enemy's losses were very severe throughout yesterday.

Fighting re-opened last evening at Neuve Eglise and the enemy recommenced attacks in the neighbourhood of Bailloul this morning, which continue.

##### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Forty hostile aeroplanes were brought down and 20 driven down uncontrollable. In addition to two shot down by our anti-aircraft guns, three hostile balloons were destroyed. Twelve of our machines are missing.

Incessant bombing was carried out all day. Over 22 tons of bombs were dropped on different targets, including Don and Douai railway stations; two important railway junctions between Mezieres and Rheims, and roads leading up to the battle-front in the neighbourhood of Estaires.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### LATER.

Our fliers reconnoitred the battle-front, dropping 1,200 bombs on enemy troops on the roads leading to the front.

There were a few air fights, with indecisive results. One of our machines is missing.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### BRITISH REMAIN IN POSSESSION OF NEUVE EGLISE.

London, April 14th.

9.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After many hours' obstinate fighting during the night and this morning about Neuve Eglise, we remained in possession of the village. The attacks were pressed with great determination. The enemy's losses throughout were heavy.

The enemy to-day renewed attempts against the village. Fighting continues.

We repulsed in the morning attacks in the neighbourhoods of Bailloul and Merris.

Our artillery dispersed infantry attempting to attack this forenoon north-west of Merris.

Hostile artillery is more active in the neighbourhood of Albert.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### BATTLE MORE STATIONARY.

London, April 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—A bitter east wind is raging in Flanders, and the visibility is very low.

The situation is generally unchanged.

The enemy continues to employ fresh troops, but we are doing likewise, and steadily increasing our forces. Consequently the battle is more stationary, although as intense as ever.

Yesterday morning the Germans launched a heavy attack against a length of the front they have been attacking continuously, yet unsuccessfully, during the past two days, undoubtedly calculating that the British are worn out, and that another smashing blow would finish us.

But the fresh reinforcements are helping the defenders, who flung back the enemy masses with terrible losses.

##### ENEMY "SHOCK" TACTICS.

The methods of the enemy attacks make it absolutely inevitable to have heavy losses. His formula of "shock" tactics consist in pushing forward in succession dense waves at close intervals, and as the front line is killed off others press on by the sheer weight of the men behind. Frequently his advance has been checked by a barrier of piled up corpses.

Our rearguard fighting has been most skilful and most valiant beyond words.

While machine-guns holding a series of little posts have poured bullets into the enemy until their ammunition has been exhausted, the main body has slowly fallen back upon prepared positions.

##### TROOPS' SUPERB COURAGE.

Each backward step has been made perfectly methodically and we are exacting the full price for what is being yielded. Never have the troops fought with such superb courage and tenacity as now, displaying that they have got their backs to the wall indeed, and that Sir Douglas Haig's Order has vastly heartened them.

The British have learned to value the fighting qualities of the "Poilu." The French, indeed, are magnificent, and their moral is conspicuously one of irresistible confidence.

The enemy, apparently, is endeavouring to gain command of the line of communications between Bailloul and the north. He is fighting desperately with mechanical bravery and iron discipline.

##### ENEMY MAKING LITTLE PROGRESS.

The enemy, apparently, is hoping to envelope the big forest de Nieppe, by thrusting through Hazebrouck, thence southward, but the latest intelligence shows that he is progressing very little in this direction. Our resistance at certain points along the line of the advance is baffling his plan.

After the fourth repulse at Neuve Eglise last night the enemy maintained a heavy pressure around the place, gaining a little ground at a few points east of the village. The heavy attacks south of Bailloul extending towards Merris have continued since morning.

Yesterday morning the enemy attempted to advance on a thousand yard front south of the Lys, but he was smothered by our artillery. Another advance from Merris was likewise flung back.

While an intense bombardment heralding enemy infantry between Wyt-schaete and Kemmel Ridge came it was caught by our concentrated retaliatory barrage.

Our withdrawal near Locon towards La Basse Canal was to more favourable defensive positions. I judge that the most critical period of the battle was on April 12th. It was at a stage when, had the enemy pressed his advantage, the consequences would have been serious. His failure to improve the opportunity was presumably because he could not. Since then there has been a steady improvement in the general position.

##### FORMIDABLE THRUST ARRESTED.

The latest news is very encouraging, almost cheering. Notwithstanding the continued efforts of the enemy our line is holding firm. Prisoners state that the losses are terrible, and the hardships extreme.

The formidable thrust is at present arrested. Every hour has diminished the enemy's prospect of success. His position tactically is not good, and conditions might develop that will render it distinctly bad.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

London, April 14th.

A wireless German official report states:—We had successful engagements between Nieuwekerke and Vieux Birquin.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### GERMAN CLAIMS.

London, April 14th.

1 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—On the battlefield at the Lys River our attacks against the English divisions progressed. From the heights of Messines we pushed forward across Steenbach and reached the eastern border of Wulverghem.

We surrounded and captured Plog-aert Wood and took the fortified height of Rossignol. Between the railways leading from Armentieres to Bailloul and Merris we carried the attack forward as far as the railway leading from Bailloul to Merris and as far as the eastern border of Nieppe Wood. Southward of Merris we captured the Clarence River.

We took Locon by storm, and reached the La Basse Canal north-westward of Bethune.

We captured 400 prisoners on both sides of the Lucene brook.

##### FIELD-MARSHALSIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S ORDER.

##### FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

Paris, April 14th.

The newspapers unanimously praise Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Order of the Day, which they say will immediately be answered with virile energy by the heroic British troops.

Marcel Hutin, in *Echo de Paris*, says the road to Calais and Dunkirk henceforth is closed to the Germans.

*Le Matin* says the tenacity of the British resistance undoubtedly enables the dominating positions which form a barrier between the Lys and the Dunkirk coast to be put in a state of defence.

*Excelsior* says the British and French reserves have not yet been engaged. The battle is only beginning. The Allied High Command has his own reasons for letting the enemy exhaust himself.

*Le Journal* says the German losses are excessive, and may at any given moment become serious.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### FRENCH FRONT.

##### RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENTS.

Paris, April 15th.

A communiqué states that there were reciprocal bombardments at several parts but no infantry actions.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### FRENCH ATTACK AND ADVANCE.

Paris, April 14th.

A communiqué states:—There was reciprocal artillery firing north of Montdidier. The French, west of Lassigny, attacked the woods north-west of Orvillers-Sorel on a front of 1,200 yards, and advanced several hundred yards and took prisoners.

German storm-troops attacking in the Noyon sector were caught by our fire before reaching our lines and sanguinarily defeated.

French aviators were very active, during fine weather, on the whole front.

Our chasing planes made 350 trips and fought 120 combats. Eight enemy planes were shot down, 23 fell over their own lines, and five German captive balloons were set on fire.

Our bombing planes, including an Italian, dropped 45 tons of projectiles on various stations, cantonments, and convoys, and several fires and explosions were observed.

##### ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

Paris, April 14th.

A communiqué states:—There were fairly lively artillery actions between Montdidier and Noyon. Our reconnoitring parties here brought back prisoners.

We penetrated the enemy lines north of St. Mihiel, Ember-Mesnil, and Bures sectors in Lorraine, and took prisoners.

German *coups-de-main* north of Hill 304 and in the region of St. Mihiel, Wavre and Bonhomme Hill were repulsed.

##### ENEMY'S ADVANCE SLOWS DOWN.

Paris, April 14th.

A semi-official report, issued last evening, states:—The battle in Flanders continues to rage very violently, but to-day shows a very definite slowing down of the enemy's advance, which henceforth it should be possible to hold back, as Allied reinforcements are ready to be brought up and put into the battle-line.

The German advance southward of Meteren, outflanks Bailloul, which, however, the Allies still hold.

The Germans continue to attack on the whole French front, with a view to keeping our reserves from the principal battle area, but in this they have failed, for the French troops occupying the sectors concerned are sufficient to repel all enemy efforts. The great mass of our reserves is intact and at the disposal of the General in command.

##### BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

Paris, April 14th.

The long-range bombardment continued yesterday, but there were no casualties. It was resumed late last night. This is the first time Paris has been bombarded at night.

##### GENERAL SARRAIL ON RESERVE.

Paris, April 14th.

General Sarrail has been placed on the reserve list.

##### Naval Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### GERMAN BATTLESHIP REFLOATED.

Stockholm, April 15th.

The German battleship *Rheinland* is reported to have been refloated. She is badly damaged.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### FLANDERS COAST BOMBARDED.

London, April 14th.

2.40 a.m.

A German official report states:—British monitors and aeroplanes on the night of the 12th inst. attacked the coast of Flanders, bombarded Ostend and bombed Zeebrugge.

The batteries repulsed the attacks. An enemy torpedo-boat approached Ostend and was shot at and set on fire.

The vessel was abandoned, and we captured her, with full equipment.

The Admiralty says, with reference to the above, a small motor-boat is missing, and the relatives have been informed.

##### GERMAN FLEET ARRIVES AT HELSINGFORS.

Amsterdam, April 14th.

A Berlin message states that the German Fleet has arrived at Helsingfors.

##### Aerial Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### THE EFFECT OF ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

London, April 14th.

The effectiveness of Allied air-raids in Germany has been further illustrated by the fact that the Second Chamber of the Bavarian Diet unanimously resolved upon requesting the Government to urge the Imperial authorities to try and arrange for a general agreement for the cessation of hostile air-raids on places outside the area of military operations.

The representative of the Bavarian Government welcomed the motion, and stated that the Ministry of the Interior was already communicating with the War Ministry concerning the matter.

##### THE AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

##### GERMAN CLAIM.

Amsterdam, April 15th.

A message from Berlin claims that Zeppelins on the 12th inst. bombed Birmingham, Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull and Grimsby.

##### General.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### SIAM AND THE ALLIED CAUSE.

Paris, April 4th.

The Secretary of the Siamese Legation, interviewed in the *Echo de Paris*, declared that Siam desired to demonstrate her whole-hearted adhesion to the cause of justice and right, and to show, particularly to Germany, which laughed at Siam, that the Siamese declaration of war was not merely a platonic manifestation. Siam was anxious to actively collaborate with the Allies industrially and economically.

##### DUTCH SHIPPING UNDER BRITISH FLAG.

##### THE CONDITIONS.

The Hague, April 14th.

The British Legation states that the requisitioned Dutch ships will be returned in good condition not later than the completion of the voyage on which they are engaged on the day of signature of the peace treaty. The ships will sail under the British flag, and the charter rate will be 35s. monthly per gross ton. The British Government undertakes all war and marine risks, and, if ships are lost, will, if the owners wish, replace the ships as soon as possible after the war, meanwhile paying six per cent. annually on the value of the lost ships.

##### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 14th.

Silver is quoted at 46½d. per ounce. This is influenced by increased rates to India and short supplies. The market is firm.

##### THE GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

##### A SPIRITED DEFENCE BY MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law made an exceedingly effective reply in the House of Commons recently to Mr. Herbert Samuel, who was convinced that the present system of a small War Cabinet, with the heads of great departments, being controlled, as he said, like so many Under-Secretaries, was quite wrong, and he condemned it "because it had not delivered the goods."

Mr. Bonar Law answered that the War Cabinet might be tired men; the charge against the late Cabinet was that they were idle. Every morning the members of the War Cabinet meet, and are told off to inquire into important questions arising in the departments which need adjustment. The present system, he added, had been adopted by every one of the belligerent nations, and he was quite willing to be judged by its achievements.

Some of these results he then detailed to the House. A few may be quoted:—

##### MAN POWER IN 1917.

820,645 men added to the Army.  
731,000 men placed in civil employment.  
804,000 women.

##### FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1917 OVER 1916.

1,000,000 more acres added to the plough.  
850,000 more tons of cereals.  
3,000,000 more tons of potatoes.

##### INCREASE IN 1918 OVER 1917.

800,000 acres in England.  
480,000 acres in Scotland and Ireland.

##### SHIPBUILDING.

539,000 tons output in 1916.  
1,165,474 tons output in 1917.

And if the merchant tonnage, under construction to British order in America, in 1917, had not been commandeered by America for herself, the total would have been quite up to the most sanguine estimate. Was this, Mr. Law asked, a record of failure? If gentlemen opposite thought the time had come to make critical and unhelpful speeches, it was also time they tested the House of Commons to see if it desired a change of Government.

##### THE DUMMY SHIPS.

Reuter's Agency is informed, with reference to the announcement that has been made in America of the use of "dummy" ships, that there is one authenticated case of a valuable convoy proceeding to the Dardanelles followed by a cruiser. A German submarine that was in the neighbourhood allowed the convoy to pass and reserved her energies for the "cruiser." The vessel was duly hit, and the surprise of the Germans must have been great when they saw big "guns" from the "warship" floating away from the wreck.

##### CANTON NEWS.

##### [BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SHIP CO."]

Canton, April 15th.

##### DEATH OF GENERAL LUK.

It is reported that the Tsuchun has received a telegram from Nanning stating that General Luk died on the 13th inst. in his native village in the Mo Ming district of Kwangsi.

The recapture of the Tin Pak district, city is confirmed. It is said that over 100 of Lung's officers have been taken prisoner by the Canton troops.

##### ANOTHER ARMY FOR THE FRONT.

We are informed that Chan Ping-kwan (ex-Ta) has decided to lead his army, which comprises over 10 regiments, to the Ko Chow front to reinforce the Kwangsi troops.

U.S. GUNBOAT AT YUEN KONG.

The American Consul, owing to the unrest in Yuen Kong, ordered a gunboat to proceed there to protect various missionaries and chapels. We learn that the gunboat made its appearance the other day, and that the Captain has had an interview with the Chief Commander, Li Lich-kwan.

##### MACAO NOTES.

##### [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, April 15th.

##### APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

A wire has been received from Lisbon calling upon the Colony to take its part in the election of a President of the Republic and to elect two representatives for the Colony in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, respectively. It is not expected that much interest will be manifested in Macao over the election of the President. Dr. Leitao's name is mentioned as the probable candidate for the Senate, whilst Dr. Lello, it is expected, will be returned as Deputy. The Colony's previous representatives were Dr. Goncalves Pereira, as Senator, and Captain Vellinho Correia as Deputy. The latter is now at the front.

##### GIRLS' SCHOOL.

There is a strong rumour that an efficient girls' school is shortly to be established in the Colony. Certainly one is needed, and all residents are hoping that the rumour is true. At present many parents have to send their children to Hongkong for education.

##### RETIREMENT OF THE COLONIAL SURGEON.

Dr. Aranjó, the Colonial Surgeon, and family are very soon leaving for home. Dr. Aranjó, who is retiring on pension, has been for many years in the Colony, and has occupied his present position for the past seven or eight years. He has made numerous friends here, and the best wishes of all will go with him that he may be spared to enjoy a long period of well-earned leisure in the "old country."

##### WAR NEWS.

##### GERMAN PLOT TO RUIN U.S. GRAIN CROP.

The Holland-American steamship *Vieuw Amsterdam*, with over 1,500 passengers aboard, arrived at a United States port recently, and after a searching examination by Customs and Secret Police officials lasting all day and well into the night, everyone was permitted to land. The *Daily Telegraph's* Correspondent states that one reason for the precautions taken in examining the passengers and every scrap of baggage, extending even to the seizure of face and other powders, was the receipt by the Government here of news of a plot to bring in from Germany a poisonous pollen or fungus or chemical meant to cause damage to the American grain crop.

##### AMUSING FICTION ISSUED IN BERLIN.

The following "news" from Berlin has been translated through the wireless stations of the German Government:—

During the whole of January the strikes in England have led to numerous riots and scenes in the streets. Hardly a day passed during this month without the crowd coming into conflict with the police in English towns. Concerning one of these riots, which took place in London on January 17th, and which is typical of the state of affairs in England, our Amsterdam correspondent gives the following details:—

"On January 17th, at 3 p.m., there was a conflict between the police and the crowd in which the police had the worst of it and were put to flight." Then a detachment of Scotch recruits, who were in barracks at Shepherd Bush (1 Shepherd Bush), were summoned to their assistance.

When they reached Oxford street, where the principal fighting between the crowd and the police took place, and the soldiers were ordered to fire, the majority of them refused, and about 80 men were arrested and taken to the prison of Old Bailey. At Selfridge's great shop in Oxford street all the windows were broken in the riot. In the evening there were other tumults near Threadneedle street.

[The character of the German official message was never better illustrated than by the above. Apart from the invented riots, there has been no prison at the Old Bailey for years, and Threadneedle street after banking hours is about the most deserted thoroughfare in London.]



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"EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 6th June.	"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 11th Sept.
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TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hong Kong and Tientsin, calling at Shanghai and Canton.

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## HOME DEFENCE

## THE POSSIBILITY OF INVASION.

It has always been my opinion that the security of these islands is the pivot on which the whole war turns, and that nothing can compensate for the neglect of home defence, says Lieut. Col. Kippington in the *Morning Post* of February 10th. We can afford to lose a battle almost anywhere overseas without necessarily affecting the result of the war or the conduct of other operations, but a battle lost within these islands, followed up by the seizure by the enemy of the capital or of vital centres of manufacturing activity, is a blow at the heart which will bring all our other operations to an untimely end, since these islands are our base in a great war, and all our activities are dependent upon it.

It is not only useless but highly dangerous to proceed with any overseas operations against a powerful enemy before we have fitted out the heart of the Empire with complete defensive armaments, and it is only on the basis of adequate defence at home that exterior operations can be indulged in. This defence has always, in all our great wars, been assured by combined land and sea, and it is still less the sea alone a sure defence, for, if it had been, we should not have been so often invaded in the remote past by people on the other side of the North Sea.

I should not be justified in alluding to our present home defence arrangements, and the less good I thought them the less should I be justified in writing about them, but there are certain basic considerations which came out during inquiries made before this war broke out and certain conclusions arrived at by competent soldiers which may, I think, be alluded to without revealing anything that ought to be kept hidden. I have no patience at all with silly people who go about saying that they are prepared to take risks at home; unless it can be proved, which it cannot be, that something else than the refusal of a War Cabinet to ask the country for men is at the bottom of the suggestion.

On two occasions, in 1907 and 1910, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and I, with two other officers now serving, brought this question before the old Defence Committee, and in 1909 Mr. Asquith announced that the basis was to be against 70,000 invaders. The 1910 inquiry was interrupted by the war, and I do not know what the conclusion was.

What changes there may have been since I cannot say, but I should feel reluctant to accept any figure less than that which the two Field-Marshal recommended. I have no doubt that there are many more men in khaki in these islands now than 600,000, but whether they are available fighting men is another matter. After deducting the sick and wounded, the immense administrative services, the garrisons of naval and other ports, the Royal Defence Corps, the schools, depôts, and training establishments, the resulting figure of fighting men is not great compared with the aggregate.

I have no doubt that Germany has had continually in mind the invasion of these islands, and has all the alternative plans for it in order. Now, for the first time, neither her Navy nor her Army has to think of a war on two fronts, and as her Army is now concentrating in the West so is her Navy presumably concentrating for operations in the North Sea. I do not know whether she proposes to hazard the great gamble of invasion, but certainly she has the ships, men, mines, submarines, and aircraft which may enable her to make the attempt, and it is certain that the development of all the new means of naval war promises operations of which past experience supplies no precedent.

Considering the numerical preponderance of the Allied Navies there is every expectation that the attempt should fail. In an old classic naval action there could only be one result from the meeting of the opposing forces, but such a meeting the Germans will necessarily seek to avoid. It has been shown in this war that single ships and even small squadrons and flotillas can assault coasts and cut off convoys from the Shetland Islands to the Straits of Dover, within a considerable measure of impunity, and it has usually been admitted, even before the war, that the landing of a raiding party was not impracticable. The comparative immunity of the German naval raiders may conceivably encourage them to further efforts on a large scale, a war in which mines, submarines, and aircraft largely figure necessarily involves a procedure altogether different from that of our old wars, while the dependence of our warships of all types upon coal, oil, and the limitations set by these new means of propulsion upon the radius of action of warships, and upon the time during which they can remain at sea, bring a great complication into the problem, and render the plans of a naval War Staff of the first importance.

## A TEMPTING COVE.

No one knows yet what the German plans in the West may be, but if they involve a series of great attacks upon the Allied Armies I find it difficult to suppose that these will not be supplemented by an offensive at sea. Now that Russia is completely out of the field, all the naval means of Germany are at her unfettered disposal, and as it is understood that Marshal von Hindenburg controls both Navy and Army, he is likely to use the former in a military manner. Whether, and if so how, the Austrian Navy will enter into the plans is quite uncertain, but here again we must expect developments of a novel character, and all preparations for watching and fighting this Navy must be perfectly complete. I regard the recent sortie of the two German ships from the Dardanelles as a demonstration which forms part of a general plan, which failed almost completely, but it seems to me no uninteresting as a guide to the mentality of the German Higher Command.

The temptation to invade England has entered the minds of many great conquerors, and only vanishes when adequate preparations on sea and land make the venture demonstrably too hazardous. That it will be costly and even disastrous now we all hope and believe, but that it may be attempted is not one of the hypotheses that we can afford to rule out. A great German offensive in the West against the Allied Armies may cost the enemy anything from 500,000 men upwards, and will not necessarily succeed. The landing in England might cost comparatively small losses, and the damage done by a force which penetrated to London might be irreparable. Danger for danger, and sacrifice for sacrifice, the invasion of these islands does not appear to offer more risks than the great stroke against our armies, and promises greater results. It is one against which, even when our main interest is centred elsewhere, must be constantly on our guard.

If the command of the narrow seas can be won by Germany for twenty-four hours I see no good reason why a considerable force of the enemy should not be landed in England, provided that they were prepared to find their sea communications subsequently cut. I can certainly see no reason why 70 transports should not come in the convoys, why the fast liners and other large merchant vessels in German ports should not be used, nor why more than 15 gross tons per man should be allotted to the carriage of the troops. The manœuvring of such a convoy could be assured by the presence of the German Navy after practice in Kiel harbour or the Heligoland Bight, and, of course, every conceivable precaution would be taken to ensure surprise. I have no doubt that we shall discover at some future date that the plan of invasion has been as constantly made, altered, and abandoned as was the case in the days of Napoleon, and that it is not the German will to harm us that will prevent the delivery of the stroke, but solely and only our own preparations to resist it.

## METHODS OF DEFENCE.

When people talk of the length of line which we are holding in France and Belgium, they forget the great length of our own coast line which we have to watch and defend. Anyone who is permitted to visit any sector on this coast will appreciate the extent of the preparations made, and, by remembering the length of our most exposed coastline, will gain an impression of the magnitude of the whole task. The defence of our Eastern and Southern coasts is not a duty which can be carried out successfully by weak or poorly-trained troops, and at this particular crisis of the war no risks must be taken there.

There are many methods of defending a coastline, and possibly our methods have been changed from time to time. But there are two main methods which have been advocated before the war, and it will be interesting to learn later on whether one or other has been used by us. In the first method the main defence is upon the actual beach, where every preparation is made to receive the enemy and oppose him. In the second method the coast line is only watched, and the defence relies upon the rapid arrival of reserves. In the first method the enemy will be more vigorously received on landing, but this method, which is really a new application of the cordon system, has the defect of leaving the troops weak everywhere, and liable to be driven in by an attack provided with suitable covering force in the form of men-of-war using smoke-screens to conceal their movements. It leads to a great dispersion of force, and the strength of the chain is that of its weakest link. In the second method the coast is only watched in co-operation with the Navy, but supports are suitably placed to arrive within a few hours, and cyclists, mounted troops, and mechanical traction for guns all come into play. In rear are the reserves at the railway junctions with trains prepared for them, and this method has the advantage of enabling troops to be kept assembled for training and to reach a higher standard of field efficiency. In all methods a regular service of *liaison* between the Navy and the Army is not only necessary but absolutely indispensable.

It is impracticable to give more than a few general principles involved in this important aspect of defence, and it is not practicable to describe what has been done or to approve or disapprove. Home defence is in the hands of competent authorities, and the War Cabinet must be assumed to know all about this matter and to be responsible subject to the advice given by the General Staff. But one must admit that the views of the character and extent of the preparations to be made vary a great deal, and therefore it is that I go no further than what I believe to have been the opinions of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

## THE RED CROSS DIAMOND.

Bacon says in his essay "Of Goodness" that "In charity there is no excess" yet by their superb gift to the Red Cross of a world-renowned diamond the Diamond Syndicate of London has challenged the truth of the dictum, for the stone is valued by experts as worth at least £20,000. The diamond was discovered in 1901 in the De Beers Company Mines in Griqualand West. It originally weighed between 370 and 380 carats. It was cut at Amsterdam, and now weighs 205 carats. The gem is of pale canary yellow, a colour much sought after by Indian princes. It is much more luminous than a white stone by artificial light. This coloured diamond is highly phosphorescent—that is to say, after exposure to brilliant illumination it emits the rays it has absorbed, and thus becomes self-luminous in the dark. On looking into the top facet of the stone a peculiarly fine, distinctly visible, diamond or Regent diamond. This latter stone weighs only 133 carats. The Red Cross is probably the largest yellow diamond in the world, and is therefore quite unique. It has been in the possession of the Diamond Syndicate of London since its discovery.

BEFORE and AFTER  
Using Cuticura

The first thing to do in restoring dry, thin and falling hair is to get rid of the cause, viz. dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp, especially spots of dandruff and itching. Follow at once with hot Cuticura Soap shampoo. If a man, next morning if a woman, rinse with tepid water. Make Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations.

Sample Each Free by Post. Address—  
Cuticura, Newbury & Sons, 37, Chatterhouse Way, London, E.C. 4. Sold everywhere.

84-20

A Good  
Medicine

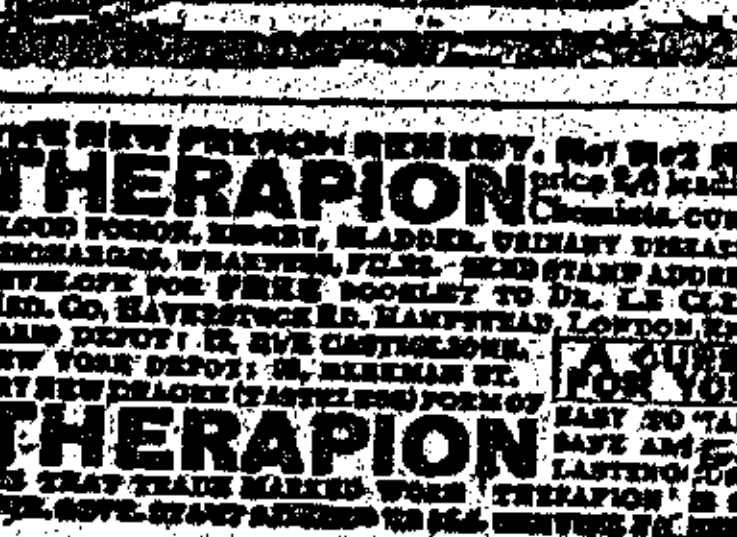
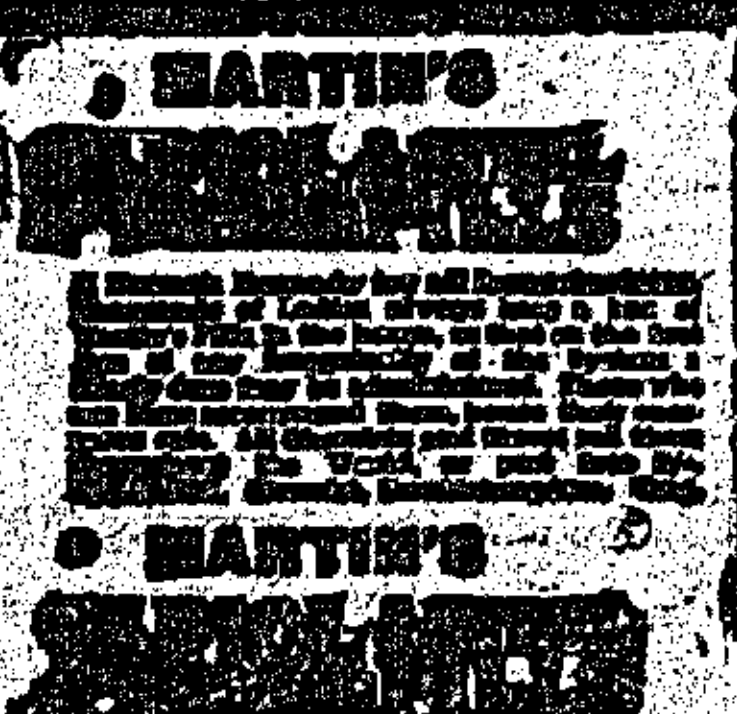
according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores us our health when we lose it" and it "preserveth our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine—

Beecham's  
Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.  
In boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. & 7s. 6d.

KEATING'S  
POWDERSKILLS BUGS  
& ALL INSECTS.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield, then Lord Salisbury, received from Mr. RIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.



## CUTLER PALMER &amp; CO.'S

## BOTTLE WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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## "ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON  
BREWERY TOKYO CO.  
SOLE AGENTS  
HITSU BUSSAN KAISHA  
Tel. No. 389 or 155.

GRIMAULT'S  
SYRUP

OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME  
FOR  
STUBBORN COUGHS  
BRONCHITIS  
WEAK LUNGS  
CATARRH  
CONSUMPTION

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 15th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.95	30.00	29.95
Temperature	71	63	69
Humidity	55	74	69
Wind Direction	West	ENE	E
Force	1	3	3
Weather	0	3	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th 74.  
Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th 62.



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,  
Managing Agents.

## "ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KLEPPNER & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI and HANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 16th Apr., 9.30 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"PENGTEEN"	On 16th Apr., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 18th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 20th Apr., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUITANG"	On 23rd Apr., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, with Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 38

Agents

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	16th Apr., at Noon.
"HAI TAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY,	18th Apr., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

the above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified purser.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID BASSEON & CO., LTD.

Agents

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO  
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

## INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Straits about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service in	Temporarily Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.  
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUFFELL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

R. V. D. FARR,  
Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,500 tons	Wed. 24th April 11 A.M.
	HIRANO MARU 16,000 tons	Thurs. 25th April 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	SAT. 20th April 11 A.M.
	TANGU MARU 12,500 tons	SAT. 19th May 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU 8,000 tons	Tues. 23rd April
	CEYLON MARU 10,000 tons	Mon. 29th April
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "YUSHI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	SAT. 20th April, at 11 A.M.
SUWA MARU	WED. 16th May, at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 282 and 283

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI. 24th May.
SIRERIA MARU	18,000	SAT. 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	THURS. 20th June.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300 "
NIPPON MARU	11,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	MONDAY, 29th Apr., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	MONDAY, 8th May at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVANESE LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSA LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Asping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 21st Apr., at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th Apr., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the MOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 746.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS)

## S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 21, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passage Agents, Palace Buildings, 105 Horse Street.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Amoy	...	Tuesday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Tuesday, 16th, Noon
Wohaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	...	Tuesday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Saigon	...	Tuesday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Haiphong	...	Wednesday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island	...	Wednesday, 17th, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Tientsin	...	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Friday, 19th, Noon
Philippine Islands	...	Friday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Saturday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	...	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, & North China	...	Tuesday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & U.S.A. via SAN FRANCISCO	...	Wednesday, 24th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao & Anping	...	Thursday, 25th, 7.00 A.M.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 15th APRIL, 1918.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$690		£33/- for year ending 31/12/17
<b>INSURANCE.</b>				
Canton	\$50	\$320, buyers		\$25 for 1915
China Fire	\$50	\$133, buy.		\$27 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$303, buyers		30% for 1915
North China	\$25	T. 120, buy		\$60 for 1915
Union	\$100	\$800		\$31 for 1915
Yangtze	\$50	\$220, buyers		
<b>SHIPPING.</b>				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$717/2, sal.		\$10 for year ending 30/6/17
Tanton Steamboats	\$25	\$22, s. & b.		50 cents for 1917
Indo-China Ref.	\$25	\$150, buyers		3/- int. account 1917
Do. Del.	\$25	\$150, sellers		6/- int. account 1917
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$27, sellers		\$2.10 for year ending 30/4/17
<b>RAFFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugars	\$100	\$79, buyers		\$12 for 1915
Malacca Sugars	\$50	\$29/30, sal.		Pa. 8 for 1917
<b>DOCK, WHARF AND GODOWN.</b>				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$84		16 and bonus of \$4 for 1917
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$118, buy.		45 and bonus of \$7 for 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 105, buy.		Tls. 9 for year ending 30/4/17
<b>LAND, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Central Estates	\$100	\$90		\$7 for 1917
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$57, buyers		\$3 for 1915
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$100		\$3 making \$7 for 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	\$100	\$110		\$5.25 for 1917
Hampshire Estates	\$10	\$5, buyers		50 cents for 1917
Kowloon Lands	\$50	\$30		\$24 for 1917
West Point	\$50	\$78		\$3 making \$8 for 1917
<b>ORA.</b>				
Langkate	\$10	Ts. 16, buy.		T. 1 for year ending 31/10/16
Shells	\$1	120/-		2/- int. account 1917
Vital Oceans	\$1	10/-, buyers		2% for 1915/16
<b>MINE.</b>				
Kailash	\$1	40/-, buyers		1/- int. act. year ending 30/6/17
Rauha	\$1	\$2.85, sal.		None since 1910
Trochus	\$1	35/-, buy.		2/- int. account 1917
<b>CEYLON MILLS.</b>				
Evo	Tls. 50	T. 180, buy.		T. 20 for year ending 31/10/17
Kug Yik	Tls. 10	T. 164		T. 2 for year ending 30/11/17
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 454		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 140		Tls. 6 for year ending 30/6/17
Yangtze	Tls. 5	T. 9.10, buy.		7% on Prof. Shares for 1917
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
China Borneo	\$12	\$9		20 cents for 1915
China Light	\$10	\$4.15		None since 1915
China Lighthouses	\$10	\$7.10, buy.		70 cents for 1917
Dairy Farms	\$74	\$29		\$2 for year ending 31/7/17
Green Island Cement	\$74	\$46, buyers		30 cents for 1917
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$10		\$3 for year ending 28/7/17
Hongkong Bopes	\$10	\$215, buy.		41% for 1917
Hongkong Steels	\$10	\$10		43 for 1917
Hongkong Trans	\$1	\$2.30, s. & b.		\$1 for year ending 31/5/17
Peak Trans Old	\$1	\$2.10, sales		2% int. account 1917
Do. New	\$1	\$7.10, sales		7% for year ending 30/6/17
Steam Laundries	\$5	\$4.75, sal.		do. 1904/17
Union Waterworks	\$7	\$11		35 cents for year ending 31/5/17
Water & Co.	\$10	\$5, buyers		12 1/2 for 1917
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$3, s. & b.		70 cents for 1917
				None since 1914

BURSE (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$9.50	25 p.c.	—
Glenside	\$1	Oct.	\$2.30	25 p.c.	—
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.10	55 p.c.	20 p.c.
Kempas	\$1	June	\$8.00	40 p.c.	—
Malacca Pines	\$1	Aug.	\$2.45	35 p.c.	—
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$4.50	20 p.c.	—
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.50	20 p.c.	—
Pajamas	\$5	Sept.	\$14.50	10 p.c.	—
Sandycroft	\$2	Jan.	\$3.75	20 p.c.	15 p.c.
Tapan	\$10	Dec.	\$17.00	25 p.c.	10 p.c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2/43		

VERNON &amp; SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 15th	
LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
Credit, at 6 months' sight	3/2 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	43 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	72 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	73 1/2
ON HONGKONG.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand—Pescos	14 1/2
ON MANILA.	
On demand	14 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	14 1/2
ON BATAVIA.	
On demand	14 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.	
On demand	14 1/2
ON SAIGON.	
On demand	14 1/2
ON BANGKOK.	
On demand	14 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	16.40
GOLD LEAF, 100 tins, per tael	842.00
BAR SILVER, per oz	64.00